

63477. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.

From Orleans, Loiret, France. Seeds presented by Edmond Versin, St. Jean le Blanc. Received March 27, 1925.

A new winter-wheat selection; not yet named nor in the trade. The heads are large and well filled; the yield is very large and the quality excellent. It is rust resistant and does not lodge; it is sown in October or November, maturing in July. (*Versin.*)

63478. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Chalonnnes sur Loire, France. Seeds presented by E. Jouffray. Received February 6, 1925.

Locally grown seeds.

63479 to 63483.

From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 30, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

63479. IRIS ALATA Poir. Iridaceae. Scorpion iris.

Plants of a dwarf iris growing in the dry, stiff, clay soils west of Aumale, Algeria, at an altitude of 2,500 feet. The rhizomes are located several inches below the surface, and in the autumn the plant sends up beautiful blue flowers. The leaves look like grass and are spread out in a kind of rosette.

63480. NARCISUS BULBOCODIUM MONOPHYLLUS (Dur.) Baker. Amaryllidaceae.

A delicate, white-flowered plant, closely related to the narcissus but more delicate than any narcissus I ever saw. It is fragrant but less so than some other narcissus. The slender scape rises above the rocky ground to a height of not over 8 inches. In the summer it must be exposed to the blazing subtropical sun and get thoroughly dried out, for it occurs on the mountain tops in the edge of the Sahara near the Oasis of Bou Saada.

63481. POPULUS THEVESTINA Dode. Salicaceae. Poplar.

Cuttings of a strictly fastigate, brilliantly white-barked desert poplar. As I saw this tree it seemed to me that I had never seen any poplar so delicate in outline or so ghostlike in its white coloring. As a landscape tree for the irrigated regions of California it should prove to be a great addition.

63482. ROMULEA BULBOCODIUM (L.) Sebast. and Mauri. Iridaceae.

Bulbs. As we drove from Aumale to the Oasis of Bou Saada we observed the Arab boys and women digging up the tiny corms of this plant and tying them into bundles. We found these corms good to eat and quite sweet. The baked clay soils of this region are peppered with the little rosettes made by the slender grasslike leaves.

63483. SCILLA PERUVIANA L. Liliaceae. Squill.

Bulbs. On the baked clay steppes of the region east of Aumale we found that

63479 to 63483—Continued.

the rosettes of this interesting species were common.

A blue-flowered, bulbous plant resembling the hyacinth in habit.

63484 to 63486.

From Srinagar, Kashmir, India. Seeds presented by R. K. Koul, proprietor, Koul's Gardens. Received March 30, 1925. Notes by Mr. Koul.

63484. BRASSICA OLERACEA CAULO-RAPA DC. Brassicaceae. Kohl-rabi.

The *Knol-khol* is indigenous to Kashmir and was cultivated there long before America was discovered. The appearance is somewhat rough and the skin hard, but it is a most delicious vegetable, and I consider it far superior to the American kind imported into the Old World. The Kashmir varieties known as *Munjées*, 2 to 8 pounds in weight, are rare, being cultivated at only a few places in the valley. Besides being eaten as an ordinary vegetable, they make splendid pickles.

63485. BRASSICA OLERACEA VIRIDIS L. Brassicaceae. Kale.

The Kashmir sag (*Karmi Hakh*) is between 12 and 18 inches long and is indigenous to Kashmir. When the leaves are from 4 to 5 inches long and five to six in number each leaf is picked and collected in bundles of 10 to 12 each. The pickings, which take place every now and then during the season, are from the side shoots and not from the stem, which is kept intact. There are two ways of preparing this vegetable: First, the leaves when well examined and washed are slightly fried in oil or butter and then a sufficient quantity of water, salt, and condiments added, and the leaves are boiled until soft; second, the leaves are first boiled and then fried and spiced. This vegetable is very delicious and is peculiar only to Kashmir.

63486. RAPHANUS SATIVUS L. Brassicaceae. Radish.

The Mirpur radishes are large, between 12 and 13 inches long and from 1 to 4 pounds in weight, and are famous throughout northern India. They are eaten raw after being cut into small slices, are very delicious, and are better than any other table radish. They may also be cooked as an ordinary vegetable or used for pickling.

63487 to 63489.

From Medellin, Colombia. Seeds presented by Camilo C. Restrepo. Received March 7, 1925. Notes by Señor Restrepo.

63487. CHLORIS sp. Poaceae. Grass.

Splendid for permanent pastures; originally from Australia.

63488. ECHINOCHLOA sp. Poaceae. Grass.

Janeiro grass. A good grass for arid land.

63489. JUGLANS sp. Juglandaceae. Walnut.

An unidentified species.